



## INCLUSIVE GROWTH THROUGH MGNREGA

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### **Abstract**

A country's development has always been measured through its overall efficiency in their important sectors. This can be identified through the standard of livings of that country's people. The status of a 'developed' country is absolutely use-less, when the people in that country have do not get the opportunity to include their 'livings' in various economic operations. The level of accessing the utilities by the people of a country, which are offered by all the important sectors can be realized only when there is an 'inclusiveness' exists with the people who were especially residing in the rural hamlets and villages, with the small income sources. The people residing in these areas will participate in all the economic activities only when they have constant incomes which can be acquired through continuous employment opportunities. The Government of India has been introducing many schemes and policies to make 'people of rural India' as active partners in the process of economic activities. Among many the 'MGNREGS' is one of a scheme, introduced in the year of 2006 with the ultimate objective to provide employment opportunities to the people who are especially residing in the small towns, villages and hamlets. Proper implementation of schemes like this will definitely improve their 'earnings' and there by purchasing power which leads improvements in standards of livings. This seminar paper tries to analyze the scheme of 'MGNREGA' in terms of its achievements and its impact on the 'un-'employed' in the villages and small towns.)

**Key Words: Growth, Standard of Living, Economy, Rural India, Employment.**

### **Introduction**

Generation of employment opportunities is the primary concern of any nation either it is a developing or developed one. In course of undertaking different developmental activities the developing countries will have ample scope to generate employment facilities to their eligible people. The most important difficulty in offering sufficient 'opportunities' to their country people are the 'skills' which are demanded by the various 'positions' and which are often found as 'shortage' in the people who are seeking permanent contract with their 'governments'. The primary feature in the under-developed and developing countries labour is the shortage of 'skills'. Most of the people are under or semi educated but hard working in nature and most of them are engaged in agriculture or semi-agriculture works in 'rural and villages'. For the peculiar feature of this kind of labour force the 'Indian Government' has been formulating and implementing many kinds of schemes among many the 'MGNREGA' is the most popular one and it has been giving expected results to the policy makers.

### **Objectives**

The objective of the seminar paper is to how the intended scheme of 'MGNREGA' has been succeeded in its objectives and to what extent it has been contributing for the cause of 'inclusive growth'.

### **Methodology**

The methodology adapted to construct this seminar paper has been based on the secondary data only; such data is made available from various journals, books, news-papers and inter-net sources. This data used to through light on the subject topic only, the assumptions, views and descriptions were author reserved and fresh ideology's.

### **Literature Review**

- **Md. Rahmatullah**, Asstt. Professor in Economics, Dept. of Law, A.M.U., Aligarh, asserted in his seminar research work on the topic of "**MGNREGA: The Role in Inclusive Growth**" concluded as among many schemes which were introduced in several five year plans the 'MGNREGA' is the programme which is intended for the poverty eradication and met success almost all to its intended results. The MGNREGA has been generating infrastructure facilities which have been smoothen the process of development.
- **Reetika Khara** in her work on "Group measurement" of NREGA work: The Jalore Experiment" identified that this scheme created infrastructure facilities, and improved the standards of livings of the people by providing employment at least for 100 days. The 'mate training' experiment in 'Rajsthan' improved the labour productivity as well. 'Gropu formation' under this scheme helped the people to accept good obligation which has guaranteed regular incomes.



## **Discussion**

A country's development can be truly fulfilled when the fruits of it reached to the small villages and towns where the poverty, illiteracy, unemployment are the primary features of the people. These are very much applicable to the Indian Economy as well. To eradicate such a social maladies the Indian Government has been striving by introducing many schemes as the MGNREGA, the full form of this abbreviated word is known as 'Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act. This programme was notified in the month of September 7<sup>th</sup> of 2005 and implemented from the 2<sup>nd</sup> February of 2006. The basic aim of this programme is enhancing livelihood security through offering minimum of 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in a financial year to one household adult to do unskilled nature of manual work. This scheme first covered only 200 districts at its first phase later extended to all over India.

The policy makes has taken into the account of all features of the people who are living in below poverty line and framed and included appropriate features in this Act, some of them are as fallows.

1. Providing One hundred days of wage employment
2. Nature of the work is completely 'unskilled and manual work'
3. Eligibility for the getting employment is to any one of the adult who seeks work livelihood security to rural households

The working of this scheme of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee scheme is also outlined with clear words as

1. The persons who want employment under this scheme has to register their names with the official concern
2. After providing employment the engaged people will get their remuneration on weekly basis.
3. There is no disparity whether the person is a male or female.
4. There is a complete ban on to the contractors and machines
5. The works to be undertaken has to be identified by the gram pachayat, or Mandal Parishad and Zilla Parishad.
- 6.

The success of any scheme will depends on the appropriate implementation and this can be done by the 'Government Employee' whose designations are differ from the area where the scheme is implemented. This can be classified as:

1. At village and hamlet levels the hierarchy is Field Assistant, Gram Panchayat Secretary, and Gram Panchayat.
2. At mandal level the hierarchy is Programme Officer, Mandal Parishad Development Officer, and MPP
3. At District level the supervision of the scheme can be done by PD DWMA, Dist. Collector, and ZP
4. At Tribal areas this scheme is headed by the PO or ITDA.

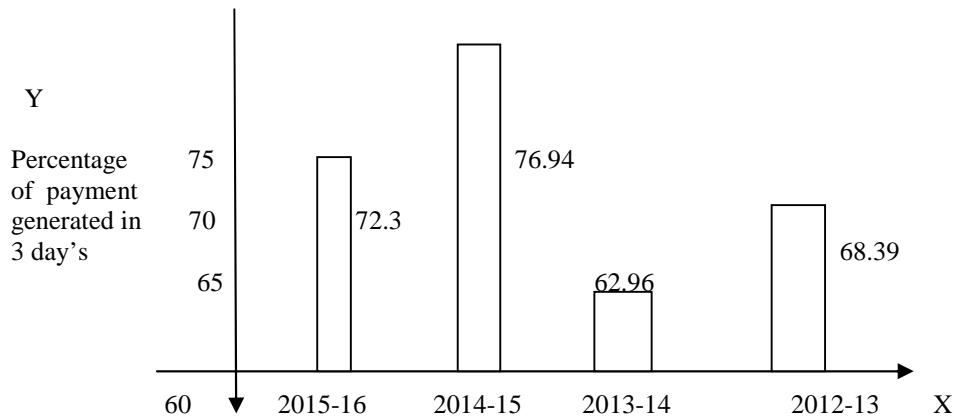
Under this scheme the employment will be given to the works to be settled which are generally located at villages and small towns and some of them are known as

1. Water harvesting and water conservations
2. Drought proofing which includes de forestation
3. Repair works related to irrigation canals including all types of micro and minor irrigation works
4. Works related to irrigation facilities to Scheduled Cast and Scheduled Tribes
5. Renovation works of traditional water bodies
6. Land development works
7. Activities of flood control and protection works
8. Works of rural connectivity
9. Any kind of works which are indentified by the Government of India.

The prospects of MGNREGA in the state of Andhra Pradesh are quite phenomenal. This scheme has been producing the intended results. This scheme has been implemented in all most all the 13 districts, covering 656 Intermediate Panchayats and nearly 13000 Grama Panchayths. Some of the 'statistics' shows the effective working of this scheme as follows:

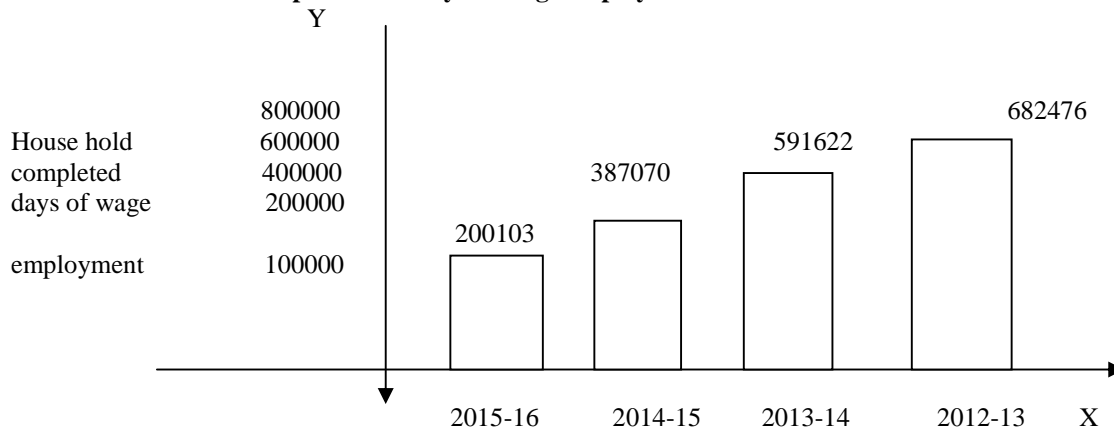


**A. The percentage of payment generated in 3 days expressed in below bar diagram:-**



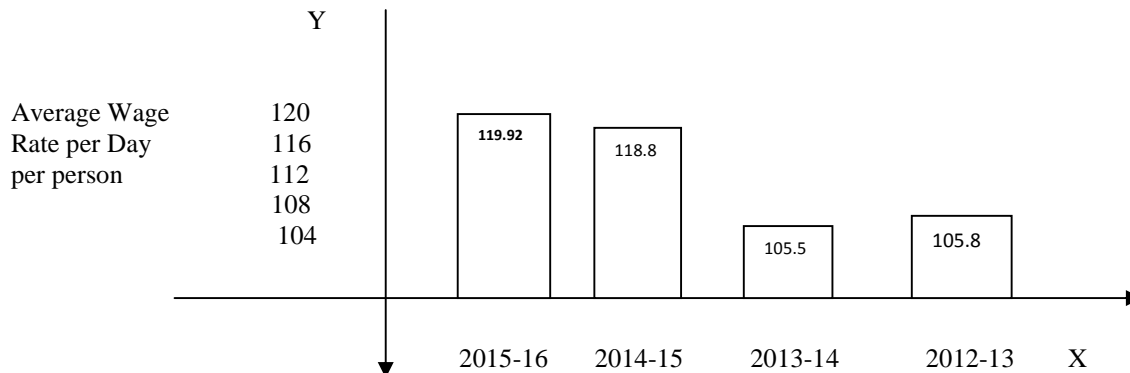
From the above bar diagram the yardstick of one of the feature of MGNREGA interms of 'percentage of payment generated in 3days' is overall increasing except in 2013-14 where it shows only 62.96 as it is registered 72.3 in 2015-16.

**B. Households completed 100 days of wage employment**



The above said criteria of MGNREGA on providing 100 days of wage employment is quite visible as it has been decreasing from the past five years. In the 2012-13 it registered as 682476 and which has come down to 200103. The valid reason for this downfall may be that by providing employment under this scheme the people might have overcome the poverty line and they were reducing year by year.

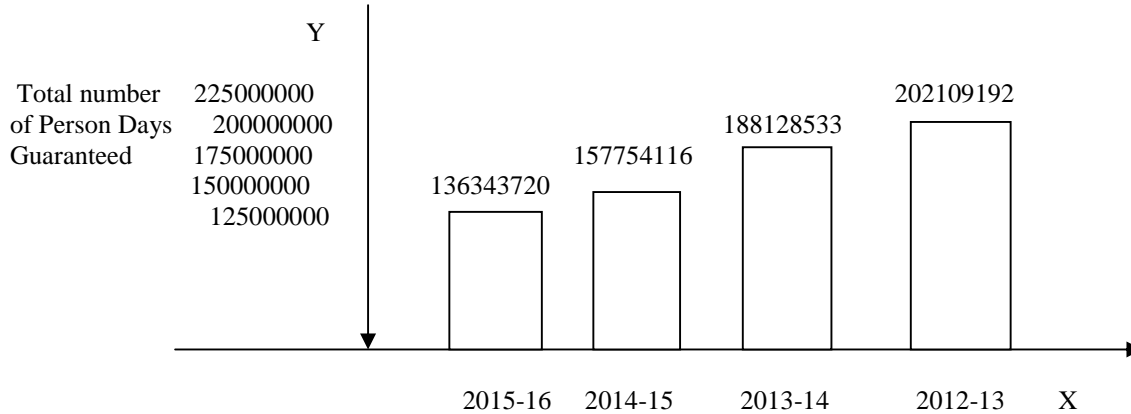
**C. Average Wage Rate Per Day Per Person**





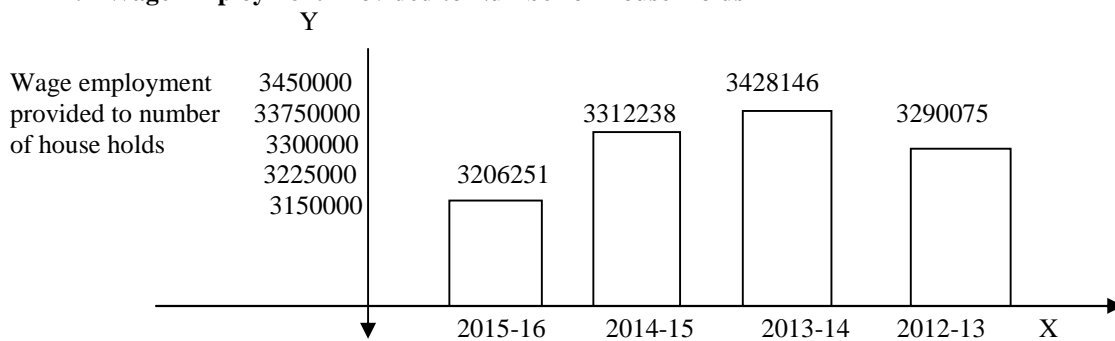
The above diagram explains the situation of 'average wage rate per day per person for the last five years. In the year of 2013-14 the average wage rate per day per person was lower to 105.51, but in the current year of 2015-16, it is registered almost maximum to 119.82.

**D. Total Number of Person Days Guaranteed.**



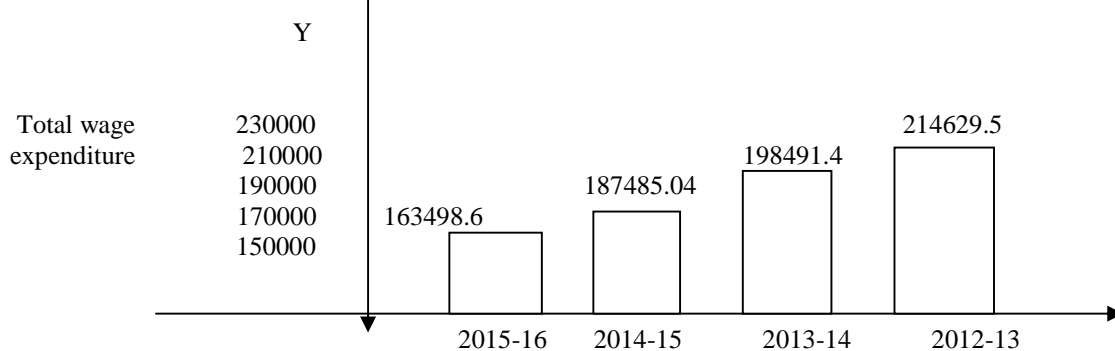
The above bar diagram explains the situation of 'total number of person days guaranteed for the past five years. Surprisingly the guaranteed days have been decreasing year by year as it was 202109192 of person days guaranteed in 2012-13, come down to 136343720 in 2015-16 the reason for this might be lack of implementation of the scheme.

**E. Wage Employment Provided to Number of House Holds**



The above diagram depicts the feature of the 'wage employment provided to number of house hold' under MGNREGA scheme. The number of house hold provided wage employment decreasing from year to year except it was increased 3428146 in the year of 2013-14 to 3290075 of 2012-13.

**F. Total Wage Expenditure**



The above diagram show the information regarding the 'total wage expenditure' incurred by the Government in terms of payment of wage to the people who were employed under the scheme of MGNREGA. Interestingly the expenditure also decreasing from year to year during the last five years, where it was 21.46 million in the year of 2012-13 and which has come down to 16.35 in the year of 2015-16.



### **Conclusion**

From all the above said observations it is reasonably conclude that the commitment of the Government is appropriate, but might have failed at the stage of proper implementation. In the state of Andhra Pradesh the main feature of MGNERGA has been showing a diminishing trend. The other side of the coin may be the beneficiaries might have been decreasing due to their improved economic conditions. In a democratic country like in India, the process of announcement and implementation of such popular schemes never come to an end. If one particular scheme has not been showing the intended results, the short-comings of such scheme will give birth to another scheme. But there is no doubt, that the MGNERGA scheme has changed economic conditions of the Indian rural scenario to the maximum extent.

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